

Prevalence of substance use and abuse in Los Angeles County (LAC)¹

Age group (years)	Alcohol		Rx		Illicit Drug			Overall
	Binge drinking ^a	Alcohol use disorder ^b	Rx opioid use ^a	Marijuana use ^b	Cocaine use ^b	Illicit drug use ^a	Illicit drug use disorder ^a	Substance use disorder (SUD) ^a
Youth (12-17)	6.3%	2.4%	4.7%	12.9%	0.8%	10.1%	4.2%	5.9%
Young Adult (18-25)	34.7%	10.5%	8.3%	32.2%	6.6%	22.9%	8.0%	18.0%
Adult (26+)	21.3%	5.7%	4.0%	12.6%	2.0%	8.8%	1.6%	6.9%
Total (12+)	21.8%	6.1%	4.7%	15.3%	2.5%	10.9%	2.8%	8.4%

Rx: Prescription. Binge drinking: 5 or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days¹.
^a Percent for years 2012-2014 ^b Percent for years 2014-2016

Alcohol and other drug (AOD) use results in a heavy **disease** and **economic** burden

Alcohol and other drug use in LAC costs nearly **\$13 billion** annually in tangible costs²



• **People with SUD incur 2-3 times more medical expenses than people without SUD³**

Annually in LAC, there are:
2,938 AOD-related deaths⁴
132,682 AOD-related ED visits⁵
108,809 AOD-related hospitalizations⁵
\$60,947 charge per AOD-hospitalization⁵
\$6.6 billion total AOD-hospital charges⁵



• **One-sixth of US young adults drove under the influence of AOD in the past year¹⁰**

Annually in LAC, there are:
32,106 DUI arrests¹¹
22,474 DUI convictions¹²
12,430 DUI collisions¹³
7,330 DUI injuries¹³
255 DUI fatalities¹³
\$7,000+ cost per DUI case in CA¹⁴

State Spending on Addiction and Substance Use⁹

19.5%
of CA state budget

2¢ per \$1
spent in CA pays for prevention and treatment

98¢ per \$1
spent in CA pays for consequences



• **The average annual taxpayer cost per inmate in California is \$70,812⁶**

In California (CA):
101,619 (33%) AOD-related arrests annually⁷
65% of inmates meet criteria for a SUD⁸
25% of incarcerations were for drug law violations⁸
43% were under the influence at time of crime⁸
\$7.7 billion in SUD-related justice spending⁹

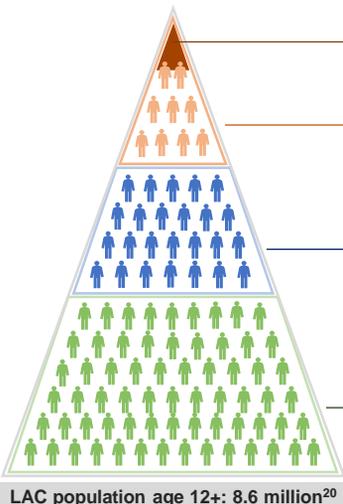


• **15% of the adult US workforce were alcohol-impaired at work in the past year¹⁵**

Among US workers:
9% of full-time employees are illicit drug users¹⁶
14% of part-time employees are illicit drug users¹⁶
Among US workers who use AOD:
3.5 times more likely to have workplace accident¹⁷
2 times more likely to miss work¹⁸

Investments in prevention, screening, and treatment yield substantial **cost savings**

Savings per dollar spent, by intervention for **target population**



- **People in publicly funded SUD treatment**
37,770 (0.4%)²⁴
- **People with SUD**
725,000 (8.4%)¹
- **Risky users**
2,157,000 (25%)¹⁹
- **Nonusers**
5,709,000 (66.2%)

invest \$1 → **SUD Treatment** → \$4 to \$7 savings²¹

invest \$1 → **Screening, Brief Intervention, Refer to Treatment (SBIRT)** → \$3.81 to \$5.60 savings²²

invest \$1 → **Prevention** → \$7.40 to 36.00 savings²³



Costs of Alcohol and Other Drug Misuse/Abuse

References and Notes

1. National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2012-2014 and 2014-2016 Age Group and Substate Regions Tables: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2012-2014 or 2014-2016 NSDUHs.

- Percentages are for LAC past year prevalence, except binge drinking and illicit drug use (past month) due to data availability. Data presented are from 2012 to 2014, except for alcohol use disorder, marijuana use and cocaine use (2014 to 2016).
- Estimated population needing treatment was based on 2012-2014 SUD prevalence (8.4%) in LAC using the average population aged 12 or older from 2013 to 2017 was about 725,000.

2. Fact sheet was prepared by Ted R. Miller. Total Direct and Indirect Costs of SUD in LAC. Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. 2012.

- <http://healthequity.ucla.edu/sites/default/files/downloads/Substance%20Use%20Disorder%20Treatment%20the%20Past,%20Present,%20Future.pdf>
- Total tangible costs of nearly \$13 billion (\$9.5 billion for alcohol and \$3.4 billion for illicit drugs) for SUD in LAC include medical, wage and household work, public services, property damage, and motor vehicle crash costs.

3. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. Addiction Medicine: Closing the Gap Between Science and Practice. 2012.

- <http://www.centeronaddiction.org/download/file/fid/1177>
- People with SUD incur 2-3 times more medical expenses over their lifetimes compared to people who do not have a SUD.

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2015. Drug or alcohol induced underlying cause of death.

- <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html>
- On average from 2013-2017 in LAC, 2,938 death certificates listed an AOD-related cause of death each year, accounting for 5% of all deaths.

5. Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD). Inpatient Discharge Data Set, 2005-2017. California Department of Public Health.

- <http://www.oshpd.ca.gov/>
- On average from 2013-2017 in LAC, there were 132,682 ED visits, and 108,809 hospitalizations that listed an AOD-related condition as the principal or other diagnosis or external cause of injury each year. The mean hospitalization charge per AOD-related hospitalization was \$60,947, totaling \$6.6 billion each year. All costs are adjusted for inflation to 2018 US dollars.

6. Legislative Analyst's Office. The California Legislature's Nonpartisan Fiscal and Policy Advisor.

- https://lao.ca.gov/PolicyAreas/CJ/6_cj_inmatecost
- Average annual cost of California prisons per inmate is \$70,812 in 2016-2017. This includes expenditure for security, health care, facility operations and records, administration, food and activities, rehabilitation programs, and other costs.

7. Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC), California Department of Justice. CJSC Statistics: Arrests. Los Angeles County Arrests.

- <https://oag.ca.gov/crime/cjsc/stats/arrests>
- Estimated from 2010 to 2014 AOD arrest rate, on average from 2014-2017 in LAC, 90,845 of felony (narcotic, marijuana, dangerous drug, other drugs, and driving under the influence offenses) or misdemeanor (marijuana, dangerous drugs, other drugs, drunk, liquor laws, driving under the influence, and glue sniffing offenses) arrests were AOD-related each year.
- On average from 2012 to 2017 in California, 101,619 (33%) of felony or misdemeanor arrests were AOD-related each year.

8. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse

Substance abuse and America's prison population. 2010.

- <http://www.centeronaddiction.org/download/file/fid/487>
- Among inmates incarcerated at federal or state prison or county jails in California, 65% meet medical criteria for an SUD; 25% were incarcerated for drug law violations, including possession or use, trafficking, or other unspecified substance offenses; and 43% were under the influence of AOD at the time of the crime.

9. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. CASA's 2009 Shoveling Up II: The Impact of Substance Abuse on Federal, State and Local Budgets report.

- <http://www.centeronaddiction.org/addiction-research/reports/shoveling-ii-impact-substance-abuse-federal-state-and-local-budgets>
- <https://www.centeronaddiction.org/addiction/state-spending-addiction-risk-use>
- Substance use and addiction accounts for about 19.5% of the California state budget. In 2005, \$7.7 billion, or 82.2% of the total justice (adult corrections, juvenile justice, judiciary) spending in California is related to substance abuse. Government spending for substance abuse for prevention and treatment was 339 million (1.7%), compared to the \$19.5 billion (98%) spending on its consequences in California.

10. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2015). 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD.

- <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/reports-detailed-tables-2017-NSDUH>
- 16% of US young adults aged 16-25 reported driving under the influence of illicit drugs or alcohol in the past year.

11. State of California Criminal Justice Statistics Center

- On average from 2014-2016 in LAC, there were 32,106 DUI arrests each year.

12. Annual report of the California DUI management information system. California Department of Motor Vehicles.

- <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/wcm/connect/77b8b0e3-c20b-42b0-8670-451d9c9262cd/S5-250.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
- In 2015, about 70% of all DUI arrests were convicted, which translates to about 22,474 DUI convictions per year from 2014 to 2016 in LAC.

13. Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System. Fatal and injury motor vehicle traffic collisions. California Highway Patrol.

- <http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/CollisionReports.jsp>
- On average from 2013-2017 in LAC, 12,430 traffic collisions (9% of all collisions), 7,330 injuries from traffic collisions (9% of all injuries from traffic collisions), and 255 traffic fatalities (38% of all traffic fatalities) involved alcohol or drug(s) each year.

14. California Office of Traffic Safety. Public Information – Frequently Asked Questions.

- http://www.ots.ca.gov/Media_and_Research/Campaigns/2008_December_DUI_Crackdown/Public_Information/FAQs.asp
- DUI costs include fines, penalties, bail, court fees, attorney fees, DUI education, vehicle towing charges and storage fees, and vehicle insurance increases.

15. Frone M. Prevalence and Distribution of Alcohol Use and Impairment in the Workplace: A U.S. National Survey J. Stud. Alcohol 67: 147-156, 2006.

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16536139>
- 15% of the adult US workforce (19.2 million) reported consuming alcohol before work, consuming alcohol during the workday, working under the influence of alcohol, or working with a hangover at least once during the past year.

16. Results from the 2013 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, NSDUH Series H-48, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 14-4863. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014.

<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHresultsPDFWHHTML2013/Web/NSDUHresults2013.pdf>

- 9% of full-time employees, and 14% of part-time employees in the US used illicit drugs in the past month.

17. 14 Short Employer Cost Savings Briefs. Publication No. SMA08-4350. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008.

- <https://roar.nevadapr.org/system/documents/3397/original/N.PRC.1242.14ShortEmployersCostBriefs.pdf?1436891951>
- People who abuse AOD are 3.5 times more likely to be involved in a workplace accident than other workers.

18. Larson SL, Eyerman J, Foster MS, Gfroerer JC. Worker Substance Use and Workplace Policies and Programs (DHHS Publication No. SMA 07-4273, Analytic Series A-29). Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. 2007.

- <http://adaiclearinghouse.org/downloads/Worker-Substance-Use-and-Workplace-Policies-and-Programs-133.pdf>
- Full-time workers aged 18 or older who used illicit drugs in the past month are 2 times more likely to report missing two or more workdays in the past month due to an illness or injury compared to nonusers.

19. Rawson R. California's Forum on Integration: Integrating Substance Use Disorder Services and Primary Care: Overview and Rationale. UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs. Dec 8, 2010. Estimated from slide 3. http://www.uclaisap.org/slides/cosr-encal/california-forum-on-integration/1_CFI_RAWSON.pdf

- An estimated 20-25% of the US population use alcohol or drugs in a risky manner, but do not meet criteria for a SUD. Population estimates for risky users and nonusers are rounded.

20. CDC Wonder. Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2017 Request. Los Angeles County, age 12+ population estimates. http://wonder.cdc.gov/Bridged-Race_v2015.HTML

- The average population aged 12 or older in LAC from 2013-2017 was 8.6 million.

21. National Institute on Drug Abuse. Principles of drug addiction treatment: a research-based guide. 3rd edition. National Institutes of Health. US Department of Health and Human Services. January 2018.

- <https://d14mgttrwzfsa.cloudfront.net/sites/default/files/675-principles-of-drug-addiction-treatment-a-research-based-guide-third-edition.pdf>
- Drug treatment in the community returns \$4 to \$7 in benefits to society for every \$1 spent.

22. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - Health Resources and Services Administration - Center for Integrated Health Solutions. SBIRT: Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment Opportunities for Implementation and Points for Consideration.

- http://www.integration.samhsa.gov/sbirt_issue_brief.pdf
- Alcohol and other drug screening and brief intervention returns between \$3.81 to \$5.60 in health care cost savings for every \$1 invested.

23. Miller T, Hendrie D. Substance Abuse Prevention Dollars and Cents: A Cost-Benefit Analysis, DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 07-4298. Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2008.

- <http://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/cost-benefits-prevention.pdf>
- School-based prevention programs returns \$7.40 to \$36.00 in savings for every \$1 invested.

24. Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) and Sage data. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health.

- There were 37,770 clients admitted in publicly funded SUD treatment in FY1718.